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"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

REAPERS, MOWERS, AND SOWERS.

One very serious drawback on the profits of grain, and hay raising in Maine, is the expense of harvesting, and sowing the crop. The labor requisite for this, comes on in the warm season of the year, when the weather is generally good, the days long, and every body pressing forward his particular business, with all the energy and power that he can command. It also requires the attention and labor, of a large section of country at the same time, and hence takes up all the surplus labor, and therefore raises wages to a higher point, than during any other part of the year.

Now how is the trouble to be obviated in the best manner? Many of our farmers say we should have sown more grain—we should have laid down more land to grass, but we couldn't get help, and it will not do to lay out more work than we have hands to perform.

The only way to obviate this difficulty, is to apply the aid and power of machinery. They are doing it at the West, and find an advantage in it. They use machinery for sowing their grain. They use machinery for reaping, they use machinery for mowing their grass. But says some one from "Rocky dell," that will do very well on the level prairies, and the smooth bottoms away out in "lubber land," but I should like to see one of them operate over the rocks, and stumps, and cradle knolls on my farm. We suppose they would not work very well in such places, but they would work first rate, on more than three quarters of the old farms in Maine. That's a solemn truth—a stubborn fact, and you cannot get over it, nor around it, nor under it. These machines will work well in three quarters of the old farms in Maine. Then why not use them? Because of the lack of fuel? Because they are expensive, and require more money in their purchase, than most of our farmers think they can expend, in order to do their limited amount of work.

These are the reasons, and they are valid ones. But it is time to begin a change of operations. Let farmers first, enquire carefully and candidly, into the principles of the operation of these machines, and if possible witness their work. Then let them begin to prepare their farms, so that they can be used upon them, and then let individuals club together, and purchase one for their joint property, and use. In this way, by little and little, you will slide into the use of them, and in a few years, you will feel as if it were an impossibility to do without them, and will often wonder how you came to live, and work so long as you did without them.

A good grain drill will cost say eighty dollars. If carefully used it will last from ten to twenty years, and the saving of labor in putting in the seed, the saving of seed grain in putting in the crop, and the increase of crop, in the neighborhood where it is used, will in a few years abundantly repay, cost and interest. The saving of labor, and the increased facilities of cutting and sowing, at the proper time, increased crops of grain and grass, will do the same for the mowing machine. Think of it.

HEN BOOST GUANO.

Every man who keeps a hen, has a small guano factory, which may or may not be made useful to him, according as he uses his factory prudently or carelessly.

What is Peruvian guano? The droppings of sea birds that flock about the islands on the Peruvian coast. These droppings having collected there for hundreds of years, and there being but little rain to wash it away, an immense quantity of this material is thus found, and is now being brought to England and this country, by the shipload. Were it not for the snows and rains on the coast of Labrador, and on some of the islands on our coast, the same material could be found in abundance there.

By keeping your hen on the roost, or keeping her guano under cover, you obtain as good an article, probably, as the Peruvian.

Mr. A. Todd, of Smithfield, R. I., speaking of this "home made guano," in a recent number of the New England Farmer, recommends to empty the ashes from the stove and fire-place, into the hen-roost, and with the addition of plenty of sandy loam, mixed, as of course it will be, with the droppings of the hens, an excellent manure, equal to guano, would be made. He thinks, from a flock of thirty hens, half a cord of good manure could be easily made, which would be equal to a cord of stable manure.

TURNIPS AND GRASS SEED.

H. F. French, Esq., of Exeter, N. H., suggested in the New England Farmer, not long ago, what was to us a novel method of laying down land for grass. He says, "I last year laid down about a half acre with grass seed and English turnips, the last of July. Most of my turnip seed proved to be mustards, but not all, and I picked up between thirty and forty bushels of excellent turnips, with no extra labor or expense but the gathering. I did, however, apply one barrel of bone dust to the land, for the good of the turnip crop especially."

Mr. French does not say what grass seed he put upon it, or how it succeeded. We presume, however, that it was herds grass and red top, as in another place he recommends sowing clover on the snows in spring, as clover, he says, is apt to die during the winter, when sowed in the fall.

To abuse animals by starving them, is as base as the hope of gaining by it is baseless.

CHEESE-MAKING FROM A SMALL DAIRY.

We have received requests from several of our lady correspondents, to write a short article on cheese-making, especially in reference to that large class of farmers who keep but few cows. It always gives us pleasure to comply with the requests of the ladies, especially to those who are good house-keepers—know how to milk a cow, make good butter and cheese, and cultivate a small garden.

First rate cheese can be made from a few cows, but it is attended with more labor in proportion to the amount made, than in a larger dairy, inasmuch as the cow has to be made every morning and placed aside till you have sufficient to make a good sized cheese. The milk is placed in a tub, and warmed to the proper temperature (35 deg. Fahr., or about as warm as taken from the cow,) by adding a portion of heated milk. The rennet is then added, the milk well stirred, and afterwards let alone till the curd is well come. The time this will occupy varies from fifteen minutes to two hours, according to the amount of rennet, the temperature, &c.—the hotter it is put together and the more rennet there is added, the quicker will the cheese come. As a general thing the longer it is coming, the tenderer and sweeter will be the curd. If it comes too quickly, it is owing to an excess of lactic acid being formed from the sugar of milk, so that the curd has that hard, tough, white appearance that is the case when the curd is precipitated by vinegar, on any other acid; but if there is a very slow formation of lactic acid, the curd is gradually precipitated in flakes, is less dense, and very sweet and tender.

It is then broken up quite fine, either by hand or a curd breaker made for the purpose, which cuts it into very small pieces. After this it is allowed to stand and settle. The whey is then drawn off and passed through a sieve, to remove any curd there may be in it. The curd is then placed in a strong cloth, and well pressed, to remove the whey. It is then placed in a cold place, and the operation repeated daily—or every other day, if the milk will keep sweet, as it will in the fall—till there is curd enough to make a cheese of the desired size. When the right quantity is obtained, the curd is all broken up very fine, salted and well mixed. In putting the curd in the vat to be pressed, a cloth sufficiently large to cover the whole cheese is placed in the vat, a "fillet," (usually made of sheet tin, and from three to six inches wide, and sufficiently long to lap over four or five inches when placed around the cheese,) is placed inside the vat for an inch or so, and the cloth drawn up straight, so that when it is pressed the fillet will not cut it. The whole of the curd is then put in, the cloth turned over the top of it, a smooth board placed over, pressed for some time, it is taken from under, and punctured all over with a skewer, either of wood or iron. Place it in the press again until it has become sufficiently consolidated to take out of the vat without falling to pieces. It must then be turned, or inverted in the vat, and a clean cloth put around it. Place it again under the press, occasionally turning it and putting around fresh cloths, till the cheese when pressed does not wet them. It is then all right, and should be kept in the dairy, or other cool damp place, for a few days, placing a little salt around it, when it may be taken to an upper room, where it will require turning very frequently, or the side next the floor will mould. Let the room be dark and well ventilated.

A cheese press may be purchased for \$5, and the cost of the vats, fillets, &c., is very trifling; so that it is to us surprising that so few farmers with from four to ten cows ever make any cheese—not even enough for their own consumption. Good cheese sells for nearly as much as butter, and yet a cow will give to say the least, as much again cheese as she will butter. It is true the whey is not so good to fat hogs as the sour milk, yet it contains much nutritive matter and is a valuable food for shoats, or a good drink for fattening hogs; yet we think it would be more profitable to make cheese at the present relative prices of the two articles, than butter. [Gen. Farmer.]

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMAL GRAPING.

Mr. Bransley Blake Cooper, in delivering lately an oration at the Royal College of Surgeons, in memory of the immortal genius, John Hunter, gave the following amusing illustrations of Hunter's peculiar views respecting the blood of animals:—

"Hunter had more clearly recognized the great importance of this fluid than any physiologist who had gone before him. His views with respect to the importance of the blood to the animal economy, led him to the belief that the blood was endowed with a life of its own, more or less independent of the vitality of the animal in which it circulated. The following experiments seemed to have been instituted with the view of establishing the fact, that the blood of a living animal could, even under the artificial stimulus induced by the introduction of the part of another animal into itself by engrafting, nourish and support it, so as to convert it into a part of itself. Hunter transplanted a human tooth to the comb of a cock, where it not only became fixed, but actually became part of the organic structure of the cock's comb; he proved this by injecting the cock's head, and on dissection (as the preparation on the table illustrated,) the blood-vessels filled with the coloring matter of the injection were traced into the capillaries of the lining membrane of the cavity of the tooth. The most striking instance of this incorporation of a foreign organic body with a living tissue, was shown by the learned orator in another preparation made by the immortal Hunter, in which the spur of a cock had been removed from its leg and transplanted to its comb, where it not only continued to grow, but had acquired a far greater size than the spur ever acquired in its natural situation. This experiment involved a very interesting physiological inquiry—how the capillaries, which were destined by nature merely to furnish blood fitted for the elaboration of the tissues of the comb, should, under the stimulus of necessity, to use Hunter's own expression, be rendered competent to eliminate the horny matter of the spur, even to the extent of an hypertrophied condition."

NEW CURE FOR GARGET.

We copy the following well described case of garget and its cure from the Boston Cultivator. Dr. Wright reasoned from his knowledge of the almost invariable effects of iodine on the human system, and the results of his experiment proves the close analogy between the human and the brute system. It is true that this is but one experiment, and that this is not always sufficient to establish a principle, but it is a sufficient guide for others, and we hope that farmers will not be backward in using this remedy whenever they have cases of this disease that will not yield to the common remedies.

Ed. GARGET IN COWS. Messrs. Editors: At the solicitation of a friend, who has saved a valuable cow from the hands of the butcher, I am induced to make known through your columns a remedy for the garget. Some years since I met with a fine imported Durham cow, on the way to the butcher, the owner parting with her in consequence of her being afflicted with the garget. The owner had tried all the usual modes of eradicating the disease, after which he put her under charge of a distinguished Veterinarian, who, after a six-months' attendance, discharged her as incurable.

Deeming her a good subject for a treatment with iodine, and not knowing whether it had been used in the case, I purchased her at what she was worth for beef. At that time she gave but a few drops of milk at a time from one teat, the other three having ceased to yield any milk, and the udder and teats were swollen and hard. I determined to make use of iodine in the form of hydrate of potash, being solvent in water, and if it failed to exhibit its effects on the system, I would resort to an ointment, (20 grs. iodine to 1 oz. hog's lard,) to be applied externally to the udder and teats. I commenced by giving 10 grs. of hyd. potash in a tablespoonful of water, three times a day, mixed in a mash of shorts and meal; and though the dose was unusually small for a cow, still, as it was giving unmistakable signs of effect, I did not increase the dose. In seven days she gave milk freely, from each teat, and in three weeks she was discharged as cured. The result in the foregoing case was so favorable, that I advised my neighbors, who had cows afflicted with the garget, to make a trial of the same remedy. I have known of its trial in at least forty cases, and in every one the cure has been effected with even the above-named small dose. A larger quantity could be used at a dose with safety.

Any one acquainted with the effect of iodine on the human system, knows its tendency to produce an absorption of the mammae. Dr. R. Coates, Philadelphia, reports a case in the "Medical Examiner," of the complete absorption of the female breast from iodine; but the mammae recovered their original developments after a lapse of a year. Iodine is principally employed in diseases of the absorbents and glandular system. (See U. S. Dispensatory.)

Hydrate of potash can be procured of any apothecary, and dissolved so as to allow 10 grs. of each spoonful of water, increasing the dose till it gives effect on testing the urine.

Edwin Wright.

Dedham, June 25, 1853. The prescription above given for the cure of garget, is new to us, but from the results of Dr. Wright's trials, we have no doubt it is well worthy attention as a remedy for this disease, which frequently assails the best animals for the dairy, and often baffles all the skill of the farmer. Ed. Boston Cultivator.

* Hydrate of Potash passes quickly into the system, especially the urine. It may be detected in the latter by first adding to the cold secretion a portion of starch, and then a few drops of nitric acid, when a blue color will be produced.

SALTING HAY.

Judging from what I have seen within my own sphere of observation, I should say that the business of salting hay, where it is done at all, is done in a rather slovenly and injudicious method. The common practice seems to be, to unload a whole wagon full at once, without the sprinkling of any salt, and then to throw on in handfuls, a peck or so, when the unloading is completed. This will necessarily make some of the hay excessively salt, while a part will receive no benefit from it at all. Some assert, in defence of this slovenly and wholesale mode of salting hay, that the salt will rise through the whole load, from what was put on before each load; and some again speak of the salt being sure to soak down from above. Neither supposition has any plausibility to support it. I am satisfied, both from experience and the nature of things, that the better way of applying salt is to "sprinkle a little, say from a tablespoonful to a table-spoonful, upon each forkful as it is unloaded. Any boy could attend to this. Even little girls have sometimes turned out and done this, in the midst of the hurry of hay harvest. But where neither little boys nor girls can be had to attend to the regular sprinkling of salt upon every forkful of hay, I think it a matter of so much importance, that I take a man from his work in the field to attend to it.

When salt is thus evenly sprinkled over your hay as it is moved away in the barn, you need give yourself no concern about salting those creatures that partake of it during the winter. They will get a little every day, every meal, with their hay. This certainly seems more natural and healthy than getting a whole lot at once, at intervals of a week or so. The quantity which I aim to use, is as near as may be to a peck to each ton of hay.

[Country Gentlemen.]

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE. It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they could devour, have become fat in eight days. The hog eats voraciously after a little time and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty and be fed to the inmates regularly like all other food. [Ex.]

QUANTITY OF CLOVER SEED TO THE ACRE.

The following calculation by Mr. Meers, representing the proper amount of clover seed to the acre, brings it into a mathematical demonstration. Mr. M. recommends 15 lbs. per acre. As a general thing, we do not sow clover seed enough to the acre. We have found by experiment that ten pounds of good northern clover seed and five pounds of white clover seed makes a very good seeding as far as clover is concerned. We ought, here in Maine, to sow white clover when we lay down our land to grass. It seems to be at home with us, and makes an excellent stock, and every body knows that it is good feed for stock or bees.

Mr. M's remarks, in regard to his mode of curing clover for hay, are very good, and may be of service to some at this time.

Ed. Messrs. Editors:—Whether the seed was brought from the North, the West, or the South, the time will soon be upon us, when a quarter of the heads being turned, it will require to be secured as hay. This operation, if judiciously performed, will go toward filling the barn with the cheapest and best fodder which the farm produces. Let it be remembered that the bushel of clover seed weighs about 60 lbs., and contains about 16,000,000 seeds; the acre contains 6,240,000 square inches—15 lbs. seed, or four million, less one million, for waste by bad seed, birds, &c., is three million, or about one seed to 21 square inches. Such a crop, with its fine stem, head and leaves, lodging nearly all one way, is easier cut, and is quite a different article from the clover crops which I have seen on my neighbors' farms, Wells & Capen, who have taken their 4 to 5 tons per acre of stalks, resembling what potato vines used to be, from the crows which set the mower at defiance throughout the field.

If the clover is wet with dew or rain, do not put the scythe into it until after breakfast; do not mow after 1 P. M.; before the dew falls, turn the swath over to the dry warm space between. What was wilted will progress and not lose its color—the unwilted cannot be injured by the dew. The first thing after dinner of the second day, enter the field fork in hand—not a rake allowed there, except it be a reformer's rake, who shall use his fork with others in picking up and putting the hot, well wilted grass into cocks of about seventy-five pounds each—these to stand, sweating and curing, perfectly secure, (without labor,) for two to six days, when being opened by laying off on edge five or six forksful each, they will, after two or three hours' exposure to the sun and air, be ready for hauling to the barn and mowing away around a bag drawn up and forming a flue in the center of the mow; from which it may be taken in the spring with the heads and leaves all on, and the color as bright as when hauled from the field.

This mode of managing clover, I have found the least expensive, the most secure from bad weather, the most perfect in curing the whole plant in the best manner, yielding an article which I have sold at \$1.25 per 100 lbs., which has been remembered, commended, and called for again repeatedly. A word to the wise is sufficient; that word is try. JOHN MEERS. "Dorchester." [Boston Cultivator.]

MARMALADES AND JELLIES.

CHERRY MARMALADE. Remove the stones and stalks from the cherries, and rub the cherries through a sieve; add to this result a little currant juice half a pint to every three pounds of cherry; put the whole over the fire, stirring until it three-quarters of a pound of fine white sugar to every pound of the fruit, and boil it until it becomes a thick jelly; pour it into jars or moulds, and when it is cold, spread on the top of each jelly a paper dipped in brandy, cover each jar or mould tightly, and keep it in a cool and dry place until it is wanted.

CURRENT MARMALADE OR JAM. This is made in the same manner as cherry marmalade, using currants alone, and adding to every pound of currant pulp and juice one pound of fine white sugar.

RASPBERRY MARMALADE, OR JAM. Pass the raspberries through a fine sieve to extract their seeds, add to them their weight in fine white sugar, and boil them, and stir them over the fire until you can just see the bottom of the stew-pan; treat it as Quince marmalade.

CURRENT AND RASPBERRY JELLY. Pick over a quart of currants, a quart of white currants, and a quart of raspberries; put the whole over the fire, stir them, and boil them about ten minutes, then rub them through a sieve, strain the liquor while hot through a jelly-bag, add a pound of fine white sugar to every pint of liquor, boil it, and treat it as directed for apple jelly.

PINEAPPLE JELLY. Pare and grate the pineapple, and put it into the preserving-pan with one pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit; stir it, and boil it until it is well mixed, and thicken it sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet in brandy, cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

[Mrs. Bliss' Cook Book.]

WHY LABORERS DO NOT GET AHEAD. Nothing can be truer than Mrs. Swishelm's assertion in the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, that it is extravagance and improvidence, and nothing else, which keep the laboring classes in the power of capital. "The way to become independent," continues Mrs. Swishelm, is "for every man to live on half his wages or less, if possible, until he buys and pays for an acre of ground, fences it, builds on it a house large and close enough to shelter himself and family from a winter storm. This is his fort. Then let him take all the time he now spends in taverns and other lounging places, to lay in stores of ammunition and provisions, in the shape of useful knowledge gleaned from books and papers, and grapevines, trees, potatoes and cabbages growing in his enclosure. If he plants every foot of it with something pleasing to the eye and good for food, no tyrannical employer can starve him into any degrading submission." Mrs. Swishelm's article on this subject ought to be posted on the walls of every workshop in the country.

I LOVE THE COUNTRY.

BY MYRA WHITEL.

O, I love, I love the country.

With its sweet refreshing air—

With its green and pleasant meadows,

And wild flowers fresh and fair.

I love its mountain scenery,

And its beautiful morning breeze,

I love the verdant, fertile fields,

And the noble forest trees.

I love sweet nature's choristers

That warble merrily.

Their joyous, blithesome songs well up

From hearts so light and free.

I love the sparkling brooklet

That murmurs soft and low

And from its flower-gemmed banks I love

To watch its gentle flow.

I love the glad approach of spring,

Dispelling winter's gloom,

When nature all around us

Is bursting into bloom.

I love the glad summer time,

With its bright and sunny days,

And its gentle flower-perfumed breath

That 'mong the leaflets plays.

I love the golden autumn,

Its comely richly clad,

To cheer and bless our grateful hearts

When summer beauties fade.

O, I love, I love the country

'Mid all its seasons change,

But best in summer's flowery time,

When fields and woods I range.

Phillips, June, 1853.

CANADA THISTLES.

July and August are the months to exterminate Canada Thistles. Some people doubt whether they can be killed even by perseverence; but I am no doubter on this point. Thistles can be eradicated, and with much less difficulty than quack-grass. The best way to get rid of them is to mow them when they have attained to their full size. Any man who has had experience in mowing and killing them, can judge as to the time when they should be cut down. The stalks are hollow; the blossoms are red—not much faded; the lower leaves are dead; the weather warm and dry. When these appearances present themselves, you should make an attack upon your beds of thistles.

Several years since, we had a large and thrifty "patch" of them, on rich soil, and the land was seeded down to timothy, though, in consequence of the luxuriant growth of the thistles, the grass did not amount to much; and the whole mass of stuff was mowed down in the month of July, and not one bit of it removed from the field. The second year after they were mowed, they were scarce, a few only remaining in the field. The lot has been mowed every year since, and to my certain knowledge there is scarcely a thistle to be found in the field. Another "patch" was served the same way, and the lot is now clear of thistles. Ploughing them out by the roots is adopted to some extent in this section of New York; but on the whole, mowing them down in the months of July and August seems to be the best mode of exterminating them. I do not look upon them with one-half as much horror, either in the meadow or corn-field, as I do upon quack-grass. This is decidedly a bad grass, and will soon take advantage of a large field.

I am of opinion that Canada thistles can be killed by deep and thorough ploughing. For instance, if you have a piece of land which you wish to summer-fallow, and which has been and is burdened with thistles, you would doubtless make money by ploughing it at least three times, and not let your plough run less than ten inches deep. I think this mode of managing them would result in their final extermination. When they are mowed down close to the ground, the remaining portion of the stalk is usually filled with water; and this leads to the decay of the roots, and the death of the thistle.

In Central New York we are troubled a good deal with thistles, though we are gradually getting rid of them, and ultimately shall free ourselves entirely from them; or, at least, I think we will be the case if we adopt the system of mowing them in hot weather, and at the right stage of their growth.

W. TAPPAN.

Baldwinsville, N. Y., June, 1853.

[Pough, Loom, and Anvil.]

PEAS AND BEANS.

Most persons are fond of these vegetables, and would no doubt be pleased to have a supply of them on their tables, in their green and succulent state, the year round. Few, however, are aware that this is practicable; yet experience has demonstrated that both peas and beans may be preserved through the winter, as sweet and succulent as when picked green from the vines. This is done by putting them in vessels with a weak solution of sugar, and boiling moderately for ten or twelve minutes, and then removing them to an oven moderately warm, where they should remain to dry. The vessels are then to be hermetically sealed, or closed in such a manner as to effectually exclude the air, and set aside for use. In this way both peas and beans may be preserved for an indefinite period, and in the perfect retention of all their excellencies. A dish of green peas or beans, in midwinter, would be deemed a great luxury by most persons.

Another method of preserving them is to pluck, when green, and dry them carefully in the shade. Great care, however, is requisite in conducting this process, as from the great succulence of the vegetables, they are extremely liable to mould.

With a quantum of green peas, green beans, and a little of Prof. Mapes' sweet corn, which has the power of retaining its saccharine succulence the year round, and even for two years, without any further care than merely tying the tops of the husks over the ends of the ears, and placing them in a cool place, one can laugh at "Old Winter" even in the algid climate of the North.

[Lewiston Journal.]

MILK AND CREAM. It is asserted that milk always throws up a smaller proportion of the cream it contains, when of some depth in the vessel, than when shallow; and that more cream rises by diluting the milk with water, and rendering it less tenacious, although the quality of the butter is injured by this treatment.

LIME WATER—CURE FOR CARBONIC ACID GAS.

A correspondent (Wm. Collier,) of the London Mining Journal imparts a piece of valuable information respecting the beneficial effects of lime water to cure persons affected with carbonic acid gas. He states that two of his workmen were employed to clean a "carbomotor"—a large iron cylinder, 15 feet deep, and 8 feet in diameter, which was used at his chemical works, and through which a current of carbonic acid gas passed from a neighboring lime-kiln. This current of gas should have been shut-off while the men were at work, but in this instance, by some neglect, it was not, so that when one of the men went down to the bottom to work, he dropped on his back, and could not answer the man at the top who was to assist at the operation. The latter made the alarm, and said, "the other had dropped down like lead."

Mr. Collier immediately directed a man to go down and lash a rope around the body of the man at the bottom of the carbomotor, who was then hoisted out, but life appeared to be extinct. He was at once carried to the fresh air, and some fresh lime-water was procured, but it was difficult to get his teeth apart, as they were firmly set. At last Mr. C. got his mouth open so as to introduce two tea-spoonfuls of the lime-water, which began to exhibit some effect. A little more was applied, which went down his throat, and he immediately, but imperfectly, began to breathe. A third time the lime-water was given, as he was now able to drink, and he then began to breathe freely. He was then lifted up, and made, with some assistance, to walk round about. In half an hour afterwards he walked home, went to bed, slept, and next morning felt nothing the worse except his having a slight headache.

This is an important fact in chemistry, as it relates to life, its dangers and preservation. It is well known to chemists that lime-water has a very great affinity for carbonic acid, and when ever it comes in contact with that gas, it immediately absorbs it, forming a precipitate of the carbonate of lime, or if the lime-water is kept still in a large vessel, the carbonate forms in a thick scale on the top, such as on blanchers' line and dym's vats. In the case herein described, the lime-water no doubt combined with the carbonic acid gas inhaled by the workman, and the carbonate of lime (an inert substance) was formed. It therefore appears to us that lime-water is an antidote to be employed for those who are injuriously affected with inhaling carbonic acid gas.

Those who work at lime-kilns, where much carbonic acid gas is developed, have a remedy in the material which is constantly passing through their hands. Those who labor at charcoal pits have also a remedy for the injurious effect of the gas of the coal in a bottle of lime-water. To make good lime-water for the purpose, it must be prepared from fresh burned lime. Take about half a pound of fresh burned lime, and pour about five quarts of clear soft water upon it; stir up the lime quickly, cover the vessel, and set it aside for about two hours. The clear should then be poured out into clean bottles and well stoppered, so as to exclude all the air. Hot water is not necessary for this purpose, as lime is as soluble in cold, and a quart will hold about 32 grains of lime in solution. Those whose business leads them to work much over a charcoal fire, will find it for their advantage to have a bottle of lime-water always at hand. It would be well for a person who is about to descend into a well to clear it out, first to throw down a few pauls of fresh lime-water, in order to absorb any free carbonic acid gas which may be at the bottom. On three separate occasions we have been severely affected with carbonic acid gas, by working over a large charcoal fire, and although we are acquainted with the affinity of lime-water for it, we never on any of these occasions thought to try it as a remedy. The substances we used were emetics, with the free use of cold water poured upon the head, and by chafing the chest. We hope this notice will direct general attention to the subject; everything useful connected with the preservation of life—a remedy for an ill—should be known and read by all men. [Scientific Amer.]

THE USE OF FRUIT.

Something like clear superstition exists, even in our boasted light-abounding day, concerning the use of fruit. This, of course, has no better ground for belief, than other mere fancies and whims. Fruit grows for people to eat—in its natural state. A medical writer of sense and note, has the following excellent remarks:—

"Instead of standing in any fear of a general consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very malades commonly assumed to have their origin in free use of apples, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent if not equally deplorable, in season of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time that a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based upon the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful renovating influences."

TEETH. Healthy teeth depend mainly on healthy digestion, and on cleanly habits as regards the teeth. They must, of course, be confined to the purposes for which they are designed. If they are employed for the purpose of cracking nuts, biting thread, unscrewing needles, or turning the stopper of a smelling-bottle; if the mouth is used as a kind of portable tool-chest, in which a pair of scissors, a knife, a vice, a corkscrew, or any other instrument, may be found at the time of need—then serious and irretrievable injury will eventually be done to the enamel of the teeth, which no healthiness of digestion nor cleanliness of habit will avail to remedy.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

GOOSEBERRY WINE.

Bruiise the berries, which must be green, put them in a closely covered jar and set the jar into a pot filled with boiling water; keep the water boiling around the jar, till the gooseberries are soft, then take them out, mash them with a spoon and put them into a jelly bag to drain; when all the juice is squeezed out, measure it, and to a pint of juice allow a pint of sugar; boil twenty minutes, skimming well.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1883.

ROSE WATER.

At this season of the year, when roses are in blossom, it may be well to turn attention to the preparation of those articles, into which they enter as an ingredient, and become useful for various purposes.

The following mode of making rose water may have been published before, but as it has been found useful it may be of service to some to repeat it.

Gather roses on a dry day, and when they are full blown, pick off the leaves, and to a peck put a quart of water; then put them into a cold still, make a slow fire under it, the slower you distill it the better it will be, then bottle it, and in two or three days you may cork it, and preserve for use.

We have known rose leaves gathered, and crowded into bottles with a little alcohol, and thus preserved for use, as flavoring in cooking pies; a small portion of them being added to the substance of the pastry.

Mention is made above of a "still." We can remember when almost every household had a "still," and used to make it business to manufacture the essential oils and perfumed waters from the various plants that afforded them abundantly such as peppermint, spearmint, penny royal, balm, tansy, golden rod, &c.

This still was made like an old fashioned alembic with a large head or reservoir above the body of a pot to contain water, through which a pipe passed containing the steam, and the oil from the herbs, which was condensed and caught.

A more simple one may be made with a common tin tea kettle, such as we have with our cookstoves, only have no nose to it. The cover must shut tight, and a tube lead from the middle of the cover, which may be attached to a lead tube curled up like a worm in a tub of cold water. Through this lead tube the steam from the herbs will pass, and be condensed, and caught. In this way all these oils and essences may be obtained in our common cooking stoves, and the apparatus or "still" need cost but very little.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS. This work, reprinted in New York, has obtained great favor with the reading public. There are few of our readers who are not familiar with Dickens' writings, and in this publication they find much from his pen, besides interesting sketches and stories from other writers. A very valuable mass of information is contained in a volume of this work. The subscription is \$2.50 in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. The present number for July opens a new volume, and is presented to its readers in an entire new dress, and with an increase of 16 pages of literary matter. The Editor's Table, one of the peculiar features of this work, continues as good as of old, and the original pages are of the first quality, interesting and amusing. We recommend this work to those who are in want of an interesting monthly visitor. Published in New York, by S. Hueston, at 83 per annum.

BOY'S AND GIRL'S MAGAZINE. Forrester's Boy's and Girl's Magazine commences a new volume with the July number. This is a very pleasing work for the younger members of a family, neatly printed and embellished with fine engravings. Published in Boston, by F. & G. C. Rand, Cornhill, at \$1 per annum.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL. The new volume of this paper has just commenced. As a specimen of typographical skill and neatness, we doubt if it is its equal, while the literary matter, from the pens of the best writers of the day, is always good. The engravings, as a general thing, are excellent, and at the end of the year the subscriber has two handsome volumes, with several hundred engravings. Published in Boston, at \$3 a year.

BICKLEY'S WEST AMERICAN REVIEW. This is a new review, very handsomely printed, by Morgan & Overend, of Cincinnati, (Ohio), and very ably edited, by E. W. L. Bickley. It is published in a royal octavo form monthly, and proposes to "present a correct summary of what is passing in the political, literary, religious, commercial and artistic world." The numbers thus far evince an extensive acquaintance with the subjects which it discusses, and an independence and frankness of expression, which is quite refreshing. We have noted however a little of the spasmodic about Uncle Tom's Cabin, and its imitations—ain't afraid of Uncle Tom, bro. Bickley, are you?

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We would call the attention of the friends of education to the advertisement of the Principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, giving notice in regard to the commencement of the next term in that institution.

We find a new feature to be incorporated into the arrangement of studies in that Seminary. It is a Ladies' Department, in which a young lady can go through a course of studies as to enable her to graduate, after having received instruction in the regular course of English and classical studies, and also in the ornamental branches usually taught in Female Colleges. An act of incorporation, or rather charter, was given to this institution last winter, authorizing the trustees to do this, and they have accordingly commenced in good earnest. A large and commodious boarding house is commenced for the separate accommodation of the ladies.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. A correspondent writes us from Montville, that the brick dwelling house of Mr. Arthur T. Spring, of that place, was struck by lightning on the night of the 4th inst., damaging it to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars. The lightning struck the chimney and passed down, throwing the bricks in every direction, and throwing down part of the east end of the house. It then passed into a room, striking the clock, and shivering it to pieces, and from thence to the cellar, and so to the ground. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured, although some of the bricks were thrown into the room where the folks slept.

A LAMB CALF. Mr. Albert Delano, writes us from Woodville, as follows: "John Stinson, Esq., of this town, has a row of the common breed, four years old, ordinary as to size, which gave birth to a calf, June 13th, that weighed, when six hours old, one hundred and fifteen pounds. The writer of this knows that to be the true weight, because he weighed it himself, using Deane's Patent Beam. Boat if you can."

THE CELEBRATION IN GARDNER.

Our paper went to press too early, last week, to give any particulars of the celebration at Gardner. There were a large number of people present from the neighboring towns, and we understand the day passed off with much pleasure to all concerned. The first "demonstration" was a floral procession which, says the Fountain, "was truly grand." In the main procession, a body of lumbermen attracted much notice and made a fine show.

The oration was delivered by Judge Fuller of Augusta. The Fountain says:

"It was a fine production. The tribute subject was very pleasingly dressed, and the oration abounded with eloquent thought and patriotic sentiment. This was followed by a Poem by Rev. J. W. Hanson, of this city, which, though we have means of knowing that it was prepared in great haste, was very creditable to the author and to the occasion. We hope the oration and poem may be published. The exercises at the Grove were interspersed with choice music by the bands, and continued to a late dinner hour, when the procession was re-formed and marched to a hall fitted up for the occasion in Holmes & Robbins' Machine Shop, where a substantial dinner was partaken."

Among the toasts of the day, we notice as particularly good, the following:

The Pine Tree State. Famous for its L'oupeviers, Lumber and Ladies, its Piety, Pumpkins and Principles—may our devotion to them only be equalled by our patriotism. Music—Away down East.

The following sentiment, communicated by Ex-Mayor Sheldon was read:

The Sater Towns and Cities of the Kennebec. May each town be so well manufactured to suit the gardener and Pitts, the mother and daughter, occasion no discord among the sisters.

There was also, after the dinner, a friendly trial of power by several fire engines. The Fountain says:

"The following result of the trial was announced:

Tempest of Richmond,	170 feet
Washington of Gardner,	165
Tiger of Hallowell,	151
Fire-King of Gardner,	145

(The "packing" of the Fire King was found to be out of order, and his playing should not have been considered a trial.)

In the evening there was a fine display of Fire Works on the Common, which was witnessed by an immense crowd. It should be understood, of course, that national salutes were fired and bells rung, at sunrise, noon and sunset; and that the great nuisance of Indian crackers was in full blast all day.

Although there was so much a throng in the city during the day, cases of drunkenness were rare. The good order was certainly remarkable. It is estimated that the number in the streets did not fall short of 10,000. It was on the whole a grand celebration—one of which we have much reason to feel an honest pride.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

As usual, the papers bring us accounts of numerous and serious accidents on the Fourth. The greater portion of them were caused by carelessness. We give a few of them below.

The Ellsworth Herald says that two men were badly injured at Columbia, by the premature discharge of a cannon which they were firing. One of the men had the clothes stripped from his body, and his face and arms badly torn with powder. The other was not so badly injured, but it was feared that they both might suffer the partial or entire loss of eyesight.

The Portland papers notice several accidents in that city, caused mostly by fire crackers. A girl from the country riding in a wagon with her father, was thrown out, and had her back broken. The horse was frightened by a fire cracker. A child's eye was awfully burned by a cracker, so that the sight of it was nearly destroyed.

In South Williamstown, Mass., an elderly man named Comstock was riding in his wagon when his horses were frightened by the explosion of fire crackers, which were thrown under them by boys, and the horses running, Mr. Comstock was thrown out, and injured so that he died in a short time.

In Hingham, Mass., the publisher of the Journal, was fatally injured by the premature discharge of a cannon.

AID TO THE MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

We have received a circular issued by the Maine Conference, explanatory of the educational movement, in connection with the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, in Readfield.

Although that institution is now out of debt, and doing a good work in the education of youth, yet, in order to meet the "rapidly increasing demand for thorough systematic instruction," and to establish the proposed ladies' department it becomes necessary to raise a fund of \$25,000. Rev. Stephen Allen, well known to the citizens of Maine, has been appointed agent for this purpose, and will call upon all who have the means, and the disposition to aid in so good a cause.

The circular says, that this sum is needed "for the purpose of improving the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, by furnishing the additional buildings, apparatus, and endowments necessary for a first class seminary, and establishing in connection therewith, a Female Collegiate Department. The enterprise has received the unqualified sanction of the church, and has thus far met with a liberal response. Its success will require united and liberal sacrifices."

The New Envelopes. The new postage envelopes have been received, and are ready for distribution. We notice that the papers find some fault with them. They object both to the stamp, as being decidedly loamy, and to the name of the contractor being placed on the flap of the envelope. In regard to this, we see that the post office department has notified Mr. Nesbitt, that they will receive no more envelopes with his seal on the back. They will however answer every purpose, and prove a great convenience to all who have any letters to mail. The price at which they are furnished, \$3.20 per hundred, is very reasonable.

New Patents. The latest issue of Patents contains the following among others:

Alanson Abbe, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in instruments, for correcting lateral deviations of the spine. A. M. Day, of Bennington, Vt., for improvement in clavicle adjusters. Geo. H. Hazlewood, of Boston, Mass., for improved Calf and Tete-Tete.

Tall Grass. The North Bridgewater, Mass., Gazette, notices some herdgrasses grown in that town by Mr. Nath'l. Ames, the stalks of which were four and one half feet high, and some of the heads were ten inches long. Pretty "tall grass," that.

Liquor Seizure. We learn from the Rockland Gazette that ten barrels and one keg of liquors were seized in that town on Sunday, 3d inst. They were marked for Warren, Union, and Appleton.

Celebration in Wayne. We have received an account of the celebration of the Fourth, in Wayne, too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Texas Salt. We received yesterday from Corpus Christi, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 23rd inst., through the kindness of Capt. Parker, of the schooner Star, a sample of salt taken from a salt lake about seven miles from that place. It is clear colored, clean, well crystallized, and of good taste. The editors of the N. Orleans Valley say they are informed that the supply of it at the lake in question, is inexhaustible. Small boats can run up to the beds, and 100 bushels is the average product to the hand per day.

An Independent Witness. During the holding of an inquisition in New York, on Monday, a man named Patrick Leary was called to testify respecting the finding of a drowned man. Leary protested that "there was no power in America" to make him give testimony, and becoming very unruly and abusive, the Governor gave him in charge to the police, who sent him to the Tombs, to await further action in the matter.

Labor Laws in Rhode Island. The factory labor law of Rhode Island went into operation the 1st inst. The Warren Star says it is intended to limit the hours of labor and the employment of children in factories, and provides that no children under twelve years of age shall be employed in a manufacturing establishment under a penalty of \$20 for every offense. From 12 to 15 years, they are allowed to work eleven hours per day.

Sagacity of Herring. The most extraordinary instance of sagacity in fish on record, is found in the pages of Hansard, an authority often referred to by political economists. In 1835, during a debate on the Title Bill in the British House of Commons, an honorable member gravely stated in his place, that an Irish clergyman, having signified his intention of claiming a title upon the fish caught upon the sea shore, the herrings were so indignant that they left that part of the coast forthwith and have never returned!

Large Canal Boats. The Buffalo Courier says there may be seen at a boat yard in that city two immense boats, resembling schooners much more than craft for the navigation of the Erie Canal. Their dimensions are 95 1/2 feet long, 16 feet breadth of beam, depth of hold 6 1/2 feet. Their measurement is two hundred tons.

The boats are built in anticipation of the canal enlargement, and others are about being commenced.

St. Anthony's Falls. The St. Anthony's Express says that important changes have taken place in the Falls of St. Anthony during the past two years. An immense mass of rock about the centre was broken off the last winter and fell several feet, making a sort of rapids, rather than actual falls in that part of the cataract. The theory that in course of time the Falls of St. Anthony will so wear away as to become only rapids, seems highly probable from what is now taking place from day to day.

A Large Hotel. The entire cost of the new St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, with the grounds, &c., since 1851, is stated at \$508,320. The house is leased till 1859, at \$12,500 for the remainder of this year, \$30,000 for 1855, and \$40,000 per year thereafter. The annual rental of the stores in the basement, is estimated at \$18,000.

Health of Louis Napoleon. The health of the French Emperor excites the greatest anxiety. Violent swelling of his legs and feet is one of his dangerous symptoms; but he still continues to appear in public.

Improvement in Car Couplings. A new mode of car coupling, patented by Mr. Aulick, has been in use on the Winchester, Va., Railroad for seven weeks with quite satisfactory results.

The engineer can couple or uncouple the cars without leaving his station on the engine, avoiding all opportunity for accident.

Steamers for Australia. The Pacific Steamship Co. has decided to send its three steamers now building direct to Australia, where they will take their place on the new line between Australia and Panama, instead of on the San Francisco route.

Aqueduct in Meigs. The President has approved of Capt. Meigs' plan for an aqueduct to supply Washington and Georgetown with water, capable of supplying one hundred millions of gallons per day. The work will be prosecuted with vigor.

Henry Tax Rate. The rate of taxation in Cincinnati, for 1853, on the grand levy, amounts to 18 mills (nearly two cents) on a dollar; or eighteen dollars and a half on a thousand.

Remarkable Case of Retention. Andrew Ritter, son of A. C. Ritter, a youth 17 or 18 years old, in an epileptic fit, fell from a log into Elk River, Md., nearly a mile long. He went directly to the bottom in deep water, where he remained from 15 to 20 minutes before he was brought up. He, in a few minutes, recovered as from a regular fit. He had taken no water into his lungs.

Quick Work. Mr. O. B. Merrill of this place, says the Brunswick Telegraph, bottomed on the 18th ult., fourteen pairs of women's pegged boots in twelve hours and forty minutes. We understand that the making of five pairs of such shoes is generally considered a good day's work.

National Convention of Colored Men. A convention of colored men assembled at Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, 6th inst. Over one hundred delegates were present, from several States. Dr. Pennington of New York, was chosen President. Fred. Douglass, Chairman of the Committee on the declaration of sentiments, read a long address to the people of the United States. The deliberations of the Convention are represented as earnest, and occasionally tumultuous.

A Riot, Baltimore, July 5. A fearful riot occurred yesterday at Annapolis, between some of the citizens and the passengers on board the steamer Powhattan, on an excursion from this city. The inhabitants fired into the boat as she was leaving the wharf, badly wounding several of the passengers—one, it is feared, fatally. There were over 500 men, women and children on board the boat at the time she was fired into.

Destructive Fire. In West Duxton, Me., the 4th, two saw mills, one heading machine, one box machine one mill factory, one door and saw factory, one shoemaker's shop, 1600 pairs heading, and 400 doors were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$16,000; insured for \$4000.

Advance in Real Estate. Throughout the whole of Virginia, where internal improvements have thus far penetrated, there has been a great advance in the price of lands. In many counties, particularly of the west, the advance has been from 50 to 100 per cent.

Improvements at Livermore Falls. The Hallowell Gazette says that some Boston capitalists contemplate purchasing the water power and land surrounding at Livermore Falls, for the purpose of making arrangements for manufacturing on a large scale.

Colored Population in Canada. A few days since a petition was presented to the Canadian Legislature, from the Municipal Council of the county of Kent, asking that some measures might be adopted in regard to the undue influx of negroes in said county.

Caution in his own Trap. A few days since a five dollar bill on the broken Agricultural Bank of Brewer, was swept out of a room in Bangor, and was picked up by a stranger. Another stranger, upon perceiving it, stepped up to him and said he had just dropped it, whereupon it was given him. The latter very generously handed the finder a good dollar for his trouble. The rogue overreached himself in that operation.

Singular Collision.

One of the Albany trains on the Hudson River Railroad, coming down on Tuesday night, met with a very remarkable incident near Peekskill. A schooner had run ashore in a cove over which the road is built, and her bowsprit extended over the track. The locomotive struck the bowsprit with full force, breaking it off and throwing it off the track, without the slightest derangement of the train.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Philadelphia, July 7. A train on the Baltimore Railroad got off the track last night in consequence of a piece of wood being maliciously placed across the rails. The express baggage cars were broken to fragments. Three persons got on the cars outside unknown to the conductor. One was instantly killed and the two others badly injured. No regular passengers were injured.

Vermont Marble. The marble quarries of Vermont are gaining a reputation abroad as well as at home. Two blocks of Vermont marble, weighing one ton each, have been ordered from Rome, for the purpose of making a bust. This order is from an Italian artist, who prefers the best Rutland marble to that of his own country.

Colony at Juan Fernandez. Capt. Skinner, of ship Hornum, which stopped at the Island of Juan Fernandez, March 27th, for water, was surprised to find a settlement of about 300 persons, with a governor. They furnished the ship with supplies. Two years ago there were no inhabitants on the island.

Fire in Abbot. The Piscataquis Observer says, the dwelling house and shoe shop, belonging to Mr. S. A. Macomber, was consumed by fire on Wednesday last. We understand that the fire originated from the shop, where boys had fired "India crackers" a short time before it was discovered. We do not learn that there is any insurance on the buildings.

Drowned. Ephraim Kitteridge, aged about 10 years, son of Mr. Abraham Kitteridge of Norridgewock, was drowned in the Kennebec river at that place on Thursday last week.

Clock Factory Burned. The clock factory belonging to G. Hill, situated at Plainville, Ct., was consumed by fire on the eve of the 7th inst., with a portion of the contents. Loss \$6000. Insured in the Hartford office for \$3,200.

Fatal Accident. A young man named Daniel Brown, of Searsmont, was killed on Friday evening, in Hall's planing mill, in Brewer, Me. He was caught by a descending belt, and drawn to the floor with such force that he was taken up for dead; by efforts he was so far resuscitated as to breathe about four hours, but never recovered his consciousness.

A LEAF FOR LIBERTY. On Monday morning last quite a scene came off in this city. It seems that a man, whose name we do not learn, having committed forgery to the amount of some \$500, in Bangor, came to this city on Sunday, where he stopped overnight, and Monday morning entered the cars just as they were leaving for Portland. But when he got into the cars he saw the officers from Bangor, who had come on after him, and running to the back of the car, jumped off just as they got to Court street.

He was followed by one of his pursuers, and a chase commenced, in which a number of our citizens joined. The fugitive made for the wharves, and concealed himself in a store-house, where, after some search, he was found snugly wrapped up in a lot of oakum, and was taken into custody. The money was recovered, with the exception of about \$12.

SAGACIOUS HORSE. We have had all kinds of cat and dog stories, and now have a good one about a horse. We cannot vouch for its truth, but we give it as we find it, upon the authority of the New Haven Register.

"Two carriages, one double and the other single, were near being destroyed with their passengers yesterday afternoon on the New York and New Haven Railroad. The train was passing near the bridge over the river. The double carriage, however, got over the track. The single horse had his forefeet almost upon the rail. He reared upon his hind legs and stood thus like a statue till the train passed by. It came so near him that it struck the projecting shafts and broke them, but did no other injury. We understood our informant, a respectable gentleman, to say that he witnessed all this."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. In speaking of the display of fireworks in that city, on the Fourth, the Belfast Journal says:

"As one grand piece illuminated the ground, we heard an unspoken word being repeated by the spectators, 'that was a good one, but that Chang seemed to be of one sex, and Eng of the other.' As the old Dutchman said, 'Mine Gott, vota beelpe!' they are in Belfast!"

ACCIDENT. On Tuesday morning a horse belonging to Jonathan Hedge, of this city, took fright from the breaking of the whiplike, when near the top of Bridge hill, and clearing himself from the wagon started on its run down the hill. When about two-thirds of the way down, the harness becoming entangled about his legs threw him down, and he was instantly killed.

SUNDAY EGGS. We have received a nest of eggs, brought in by Mr. A. Suley, of this city. A part of them are a little extra in size, and a part of them extra in littleness. They were laid by White Polanders, who probably thought they would strike the average in size.

POSTMASTER AT BENTON. H. Richardson has been appointed Postmaster at Benton, Me., vice Crosby Hinds, Esq., resigned.

CAUTION. A day or two since, a little daughter of Mr. Isaiah Sawtelle, of Belgrade, about two years of age, fell into a well 18 feet deep, in consequence of a defective curb, and was saved from death in the following singular manner, as related to us by a neighbor. An older child gave notice to the mother of the accident; but when she arrived, the little one had sunk (in four feet of water), and could not be raised. The mother ran to a neighbor's, twenty rods or more, for assistance, but found no man at home. Returning, she then lowered the well-pole to the bottom and brought the child to the surface, clinging to the pole with its hands. She raised it a few feet, when it held relaxed, and it sank. Again she lowered the pole, and coming in contact with the little hands, it was taken with a death grasp, and the child thus drawn up twenty feet, to its mother's arms—notwithstanding coal having been consumed up to the surface, and hence the last pressure thereon, it is presumed, might break through and let the adventurer down into the fiery valley below.

At the base of the mountain in one place a stream of water is boiling, and people are attracted to it. The mountain is either cracked, burnt, or broken into enormous and fearful depths by the approach of fire to the upper stratum; roots and trunks of lofty trees are charred and blackened, mingling their pyroclastic odor with the sulphurous vapors from the hot caves and crevices around.

FROM PENAMBUCO. We have advices from Pernambuco to the 26th of May, which represent that city and province as quite unhealthy. The masters and crews of many vessels from the United States had been seized with fever, of whom three out of seven had died. Business was very dull. No more slaves had been landed on the coast. The construction of a railroad through to Rio is in contemplation.

GREAT FIRE AT OSWEGO, N. Y. A dispatch dated 11 o'clock A. M., says: About half past 11 o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in East Oswego, burning the entire business part of the city north of the Oswego Hotel. Every mill and elevator in the city was burned.

Among the losers are Messrs. Fitzhugh, Pond, and Lyon, Ames, Wyman, Merick, Doolittle, Randle—lumber yard—Talcott's furnace and machine shop—Gott's new machine and planing mill. Indeed, everything from mill river stock to Oswego Hotel, north, was burned. Loss 1,500,000. Six streets were burned over, and not a person saved his furniture and scarcely clothing. The wind was blowing strong.

Indecently everything from mill river stock to Oswego Hotel, north, was burned. Loss 1,500,000. Six streets were burned over, and not a person saved his furniture and scarcely clothing. The wind was blowing strong.

The flames continue to rage and defy all efforts to stop their progress; the heat is intense, and some engines took fire and had to be thrown into the river to save them. Four entire blocks are in ruins, and to all appearances every building on the east side of the river will be destroyed. Between the toll bridge and the pier every mill, warehouse, and store is gone, including the mills and warehouses of Messrs. Ames, Doolittle, Aldy, Penfield and others. The Oswego Hotel, north, was burned. Loss 1,500,000. Six streets were burned over, and not a person saved his furniture and scarcely clothing. The wind was blowing strong.

There is no estimating the loss as yet, but it is very heavy. The scene baffles all description, thousands being driven from their homes and places of business.

The fire has extended over a space of about 45 acres. Every mill north of Bridge street, nearly 200 dwellings, and also Ames's and Hall's elevators are destroyed.

The section of the town laid waste, is bounded on the north by the first grade, on the east by street, west by the river; the only buildings saved within the limits are Randall's elevator, and half a dozen dwellings, with the 2d Methodist church.

Three hundred thousand bushels of grain are destroyed. All the insurance offices suffer heavily.

Among the losers are the following:—Fitzhugh & Co., \$200,000 on mill, insured for \$12,000, a stock of fifteen or twenty thousand bushels of grain in store. S. Doolittle, mill and stock \$45,000, partially insured. Ames & Co's elevator, loss on building \$20,000, insured for \$12,000, about \$50,000 loss on grain, owned abroad, and \$18,000 in provisions. Howlett & Gardner, \$20,000, insured for \$15,000. H. M. Ames, planter mill and two stores on First street, loss \$10,000, insured for \$7,000. Penfield & Co's mill, and stock of grain and flour, loss \$40,000, insured \$30,000. Wyman's flour mill, loss \$40,000. Hall & Co's elevator, loss on building \$20,000, insured in New York, loss on grain in store \$6,000.

Fitzhugh & Co. had a large amount of merchandise in store, the loss on which is not less than \$200,000, which falls on parties abroad. Talcott's machine shop, foundry, pattern house and other loss \$30,000. Three 70 men out of employment. Mr. Talcott's house and furniture also destroyed; covered by insurance.

Some fifteen blocks are entirely burnt over, comprising the stores, &c. of a large number of residents whose losses range from one to ten thousand dollars. Many persons have been injured by falling timbers; it is believed no lives are lost. Many estimate the loss much higher than our figures.

LATER. The Oswego papers estimate the loss by the fire on the 5th, at some \$800,000 to \$850,000. Nearly 2000 persons were rendered homeless. A meeting of citizens had been held to raise subscriptions for the relief of the destitute.

ANDROSOGGIN AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of this company was held at Waterville, July 5, and was fully attended. The reports of the Directors and Treasurer show a very successful business, and receipts of the road from its opening, every year showing a considerable advance upon the preceding; the last year to June 1, exhibits an excess of receipts over the preceding of \$14,933 or 18 per cent. The aggregate income for the year being \$140,541.42, while the expenses were \$69,597.99. The floating debt is reduced to \$191,269.56, which the stockholders promptly resolved should be liquidated at once by an issue of bonds, on such terms as cannot fail to bring the money. The plan is the same recommended by the Directors last April. The Directors chosen were William Willis, John McKee, A. P. Morrill, Ashur Hinds, Ira M. Frye, Lyssander Cutler, Wm. M. Longley.

LATER FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE. The barque Springbok, Capt. Hurd, arrived at this port last evening, from Cape Town, Cape Good Hope, with dates to May 16th. The news is not of an important character. The cargo was not much damaged, and comparative quiet prevailed, except some slight depredations on the frontier.

The new constitution for the government of the Cape Colony has been proclaimed. It is to consist of the Chief Justice for the time being, and fifteen elected members—five to form a quorum. The House of Assembly is to consist of forty-five members, elected for five years. The new ordinance was to take effect on the 1st of July. The entire electoral body of the colony will amount to about 10,000 persons. These will have perfectly equal rights.

Accounts from the frontier represent the state of the country as being favorable to the resumption of agricultural pursuits. Marauding parties were still prowling about in search of prey. A fresh band of rebel Hottentots had made their appearance in the zurlberg, and made depredations on the stock of the farmers. A party of farmers had been driven from their way to re-occupy their lands, and one of their number killed.

The U. S. steamer Powhattan sailed from Table Bay, April 29, for Mauritius and Japan.

LATER FROM LIBERIA. We have papers from Liberia to the 6th of April. In a paper of that date we find an account of the trial of Boombo, a refractory chief of Little Cape Mount, whose turbulence and insubordination has heretofore given the young republic much trouble. Boombo was arraigned to answer to the charge of "High Misdemeanor," the specifications being that he had violated his obligations and allegiance to the government, and made war upon his chiefs, murdering their people, sucking, burning and pillaging their villages, and laying waste the country. The prisoner was ably defended, but the jury brought him in guilty on each of these counts of the indictment. The sentence was, restitution, restoration, reparation of goods stolen, people captured, and damages committed;—to pay a fine of \$500, and be imprisoned for two years. When the sentence was pronounced the convict shed tears, regarding the ingredient of imprisonment in his sentence to be almost intolerable. George Cain, who was Boombo's attorney, was very eloquent in his defense. The brig Zebra, from New Orleans, via Savannah, with emigrants, had arrived.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN. An exchange paper says: "The anthracite coal in that part of the Broad Mountain called the 'Fairy Mountain,' near Schuylkill Haven, (Pa.) has been on fire for the last fifteen years. From this fact, it is now considered dangerous to travel over the mountain, as it is supposed that in many places the surface is a more superficial crust or shell, the coal having been consumed up to the surface, and hence the last pressure thereon, it is presumed, might break through and let the adventurer down into the fiery valley below.

At the base of the mountain in one place a stream of water is boiling, and people are attracted to it. The mountain is either cracked, burnt, or broken into enormous and fearful depths by the approach of fire to the upper stratum; roots and trunks of lofty trees are charred and blackened, mingling their pyroclastic odor with the sulphurous vapors from the hot caves and crevices around."

FROM PENAMBUCO. We have advices from Pernambuco to the 26th of May, which represent that city and province as quite unhealthy. The masters and crews of many vessels from the United States had been seized with fever, of whom three out of seven had died. Business was very dull. No more slaves had been landed on the coast. The construction of a railroad through to Rio is in contemplation.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA. The Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes on the 29th as follows: "The landing of Africans some time since, to the East of Cardenas, was accomplished by the barque Jasper, a schooner of 100 tons, which was captured by your servant, previous to the detention of her register here by the American Consul, Judge Sharkey. She has run her course

